THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1797. [N° 1817.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by J. RICHARDSON,
At the Post Office,

CALVINISM IMPROVED;

OR

THE GOSPEL ILLUSTRATED,

AS A SYSTEM

OF REAL GRACE,

ISSUING IN

THE SALVATION OF ALL MEN.

A Posthumous Work of the late Rev.

JOSEPH HUNTINGTON, D.D.

Minister of the first Church in Coventry (Connecticut).

"Who will have all Men to be saved and to come unto the Knowledge of the Truth ——For there is one God, and one Mediator between God and Man, the Man Christ Jesus, who gave himself a Ransom for all, to be testified in due Time." Apostle PAUL.

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN COGGESHALL,

TAR, Turpentine, Rosin, Spirits of Turpentine; Two Tons of Old Iron, fit for many Uses without altering; Pork; Cyprus Shingles.

Newport, Feb. 6, 1797.

For SALE, by

PHEBE CHAMPLIN,

THE HOUSE that she at present occupies, in Pelham-street, with a Garden and a House-Lot adjoining, which runs back to the other Street, with a good Well of Water, and a convenient Stable, all in good Repair.

Newport, February 6, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow LAND, situated and lying at the North-East End of the compact Part of the Town of Newport: —For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premises.

Newport, February 6, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, lying in the Town of Charlestown, containing about 300 Acres, with Two Dwelling-Houses and Two Barns, and other Buildings thereon.—Said Farm is well wooded and watered, and suitably proportioned for mowing, plowing, and pasturing, with Two Orchards thereon.—It lies on the Post-Road, about Half Way from Newport to New-London; is pleasantly situated, having the Sound in the Front, Two Salt Ponds, one at the East and one at the West.—Said Ponds affords a great Variety of Fish and excellent Gunning, in the Spring and Fall:—For other Particulars inquire on the Premises, of

LODOWICK STANTON.

Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1797.

WAS LOST, between Major Handy's Wharf, and the New Lane, supposed in the Back Street, A Large, Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, with Steel Clasps, having sundry Papers therein, of no Use but to the Owner.—Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the Printer, shall be generously rewarded.

Newport, February 6, 1797.

THOSE Persons having any Demands against the Estate of GEORGE MAXSON, late of Hopkinton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement, on or before the 20th of October next, otherwise they will be excluded; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

MOSES BARBER, *Administrator.*

Hopkinton, February 1, 1797.

The Subscribers being by the Hon. Town Council of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of ELIZABETH WHITFIELD, late of Newport, Widow, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose—the Creditors to said Estate are desired to exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Period.

JOSEPH TILLINGHAST,
SAMUEL VINSON.

Newport, February 6, 1797.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

JONATHAN FASTON, *Administrator,*
SARAH PERRY, *Administratrix.*

Fresh European Intelligence,

Received by the British Packet Carteret from Falmouth, arrived at New York; and the Ship Magnet, Captain Choate from Liverpool, arrived at Boston viz.

PARIS November 17.

A REVOLUTION has taken place in the port of Brest, Vice-Admiral Villaret Joyeuse is superceded, and is succeeded by Morad Legall, who preceded him.—What can have occasioned such a change? For the rest, the expedition preparing at Brest is not given up; thirty six transports with troops, ten sail of the line, and several frigates, are ordered to be ready to sail. We do not know the destination of the armament, nor can we conceive the purport of it, while we know the English have much more powerful forces at sea.

The port of Brest is, in respect to money affairs, in a very distressed state; the different bureaus have been shut for this month, and there is neither money nor mandats for the officers, who are obliged to stay at Brest, and yet have not wherewith to live. The order for the payment of their salaries upon the same footing as the land forces, namely, a quarter in specie, is not executed for want of money.

Some officers who were starving, and had sold all they had to procure daily bread, went to the intendant of the police, to solicit payment of what had been so long due to them; they desired, if they were not paid, they might have the refusal given to them in writing. The officers accordingly very innocently signed their petition, and all who signed it were immediately put in a state of arrest—*Perlet.*

Vice-Admiral Martin has quitted the command of the Toulon squadron, and is succeeded by citizen Bouic, a general officer of distinguished ability.

December 1.

ARMY OF ITALY.

UNTIL we shall receive the reports of the Commander in Chief, BUONAPARTE, the activity of the operations of the army of Italy, not having yet allowed him to give an account of the successes he has obtained, we publish here a letter from Gen. Berthier, Commander of the General Staff, containing an analysis of his glorious victories.

The Divisionary General, Commander of the Staff to Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers Commandant of Lombardy.

"Head-quarters at Verona,
Nov. 19 fifth year.

"AT length, my dear General, after the hardest manœuvres, the most obstinate conflicts, and eight days spent without taking off our boots, we have just defeated Gen. Alvinzy and his army, which we have pursued to Vincenza. Five thousand prisoners, three thousand men killed and wounded, four flags, and twelve guns are the fruit of these victories. Alvinzy is about to rally behind the Brenta. Davidovich, who is ignorant of what is become of Alvinzy, is on the right bank of the Adige, after having forced Vaubois's division, and having advanced to the other side of Rivoli. We are fearful that he is retreating; if he is still at this time in his positions, to-morrow he will be ours, with the six thousand men he commands. *Vive l'armée d'Italie!* Mantua will soon be in the hands of the Republicans.

"Never were actions fought with so much obstinacy. We have had two Generals mortally wounded, and five others of whose recovery hopes are entertained. Among the killed, we reckon two of the Commander in Chief's Aids de Camp, and an Adjutant General.

"I have not time to say any more. We have still to fight. There will be no repose, until the enemy shall be destroyed. *(Signed)*

"ALEX. BERTHIER."

Message from the Executive Directory to the Councils, dated 10 Frimaire Nov 30 fifth year.

"CITIZEN LEGISLATORS,

"We wait impatiently for the official despatches of the Commander in Chief, Buonaparte, to communicate to you the decisive victory which has just been obtained under his command, by the army of Italy. Never was that brave army placed in so critical a position. The enemy had made the greatest efforts, they had brought from the interior of the States all that they had left of disposable forces. These troops they had marched to their destination with the utmost speed, and had contrived to form in Italy a new army, more considerable than the two former, already exterminated, before the succours sent from the interior of France, to the Commander in Chief Buonaparte, could form a junction with the army of Italy.—It required nothing less than the genius of that intrepid warrior, the talents of the General Officers, and of the individuals who seconded them at the price of their blood, and the zeal and constancy of all our brave brethren in arms, to triumph over so many obstacles which the despair of our enemies had opposed to us.

"The result of the bloody conflicts, which were fought for eight successive days, is the loss, on the part of the enemy, of twelve thousand men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, four flags, and eighteen guns.—The present position of the armies promises new successes, and the capture of Mantua, on which the fate of Italy depends.

(Signed) BARRAS, *President.*

Le Garde, Sec. Gen.

BUONAPARTE, *to the Executive Directory.*

"Head quarters at Verona,
29th Brumaire, Nov. 19

"I have been so baffled with fatigue, Citizens Directors, that it has been impossible for me to make known all the military movements that have preceded the battle of Arcole, which has decided the fate of Italy.

"Informed that Field-Marshal Alvinzy, commanding the army of the Emperor, approached Verona, for the purpose of forming a junction with the divisions of his army in Tyrol, I filed off along the Adige, with the divisions of Angereau and Massena, and in the night of the 24th and 25th threw a bridge of boats across at Ronco, where we passed that river. I was in hopes of arriving in the morning at Villa Nova, and by that means taking the enemy's park of artillery and baggage, and attacking them in flank and rear. The head quarters of General Alvinzy were at Caldero. But the enemy, who had heard of some movements, had sent a regiment of Croats, and some regiments of Hungarians, into the village of Arcole, extremely strong by its position in the midst of marshes and canals.

"This village stopped the advanced guard of the army during the whole day. It was in vain that all the Generals, feeling the importance of the time, precipitated themselves at its head to oblige our columns to pass the little bridge of Arcole. Too much courage was dangerous. They were almost all wounded.—Generals Verdier, Bon, Verne, Lasne, were put out of combat. Angereau, laying hold of a standard, advanced to the extremity of the bridge, where he remained for several minutes, without producing any effect. Meanwhile it was necessary to pass that bridge, or take a circuitous route of several leagues, which would have made our whole operations miscarry:—I repaired myself on the spot; I asked the soldiers, if they still were the conquerors of Lodi? My presence produced an emotion among the troops; which still determined me to risk the passage. General Lasne, already wounded twice with shot, received a third and more dangerous wound. Gen. Vignolle was also wounded. We were obliged to renounce forcing the village in front, and to wait until a column, commanded by Gen. Guieux, whom I had sent through Albaredo, had arrived; he did not arrive until night, took the village, four pieces of cannon, and made some hundreds of prisoners. In the interval, General Massena attacked a division which the enemy made defile from their head-quarters against our left, discomfited, and put it completely to the route.

"It had been thought expedient to evacuate, during the night, the village of Arcole, and we expected at day-break, to be attacked by the whole army of the enemy, who were found to have had time to file off with their baggage and parks of artillery, and to advance to the rear to receive us.

"At day-break, the combat commenced every where with the greatest alertness. Massena, who was on the left, put the enemy to route, and pursued them to the gates of Caldero. Gen. Robert who was on the middle causeway with the 75th, defeated the enemy with the bayonet, and covered the field of battle with dead bodies. I ordered the Adjutant General to advance along the Adige, with a half brigade to turn the whole left of the enemy, but the country presented invincible obstacles; it was in vain for that brave General to plunge himself up to the neck in water; he could not effect a diversion of any consequence. In the night between the 26th and 27th (Nov. 16 and 17) I had bridges thrown over the canals and the marshes.

"General Angereau passed them with his divisions. At six in the morning we were within sight; General Massena, on the left, General Robert in the centre, and General Angereau on the right. The enemy attacked the centre vigourously, which fell back. I then drew the 32d from the left, and placed it in ambuscade in the woods, and the instant the enemy pressed the centre and was on the point of turning our right, General Gardane at the head of the 32d, sallied forth from his ambuscade, took the enemy in flank, and made horrible carnage.

"The left of the enemy was supported by the marshes, and awed our right by their superior number. I ordered citizen Hercule, the officer of my guides, to choose 25 men of his company to advance along the Adige, to the distance of half a league, to turn all the marshes which supported the enemy's left, and to fall afterwards, in full gallop, into the enemy's rear, and make several trumpets sound. This manœuvre was perfectly successful, the hostile infantry gave way, and General Angereau took advantage of the moment. But it still made resistance, although it was retreating, when a small column of between 8 or 9000 men with four pieces of cannon, whom I had made defile through Porto Legnago, to take position in the rear of the enemy, and to fall upon their backs during the combat, finished by completely pursuing them to the rout. General Massena, who had returned to the centre, marched straight to the village of Arcole, which he took, and pursued the enemy to near the village of St. Boniface; but night prevented our going farther.

"The fruit of the battle of Arcole is between 4 and 5000 prisoners, four stand of colours, and 18 pieces of cannon. The enemy left at least 4000 killed, and had as many wounded. Besides the Generals whom I mentioned, Generals Robert and Gardane were wounded. The Adjutant General Vandelin has been killed. I had two of my Aids de Camp, citizens Elliot and Muiron, two officers of the greatest distinction; though young, still they promised to gain one day, the highest military rank with glory. Our loss, though inconsiderable, was very severe, because it included all the principal officers.

Mean while General Vaubois has been attacked, and his important position at Rivoli forced; this has uncovered the blockade of Mantua. We sent the cavalry to Vincenza, where I had left General Kilmaine with 3000 men.

"At this moment I have rallied the division of Vaubois, I forced it, and it is at Castelnovo. Augereau is at Verona, Massena about Villanova.—To morrow I will

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"At this moment I have rallied the division of Vaubois, I forced it, and it is at Castelnovo. Angereau is at Verona, Massena about Villanova.—To morrow I will

attack the division whose head Vaubois. I will purſue it into Tyrol, and then wait the ſurrender of Mantua, which cannot hold out a fortnight longer. The artillery has covered itſelf with glory.

"The Generals and officers of the ſtaff, diſplayed an unexampled activity and bravery. Twelve of ſifteen were killed; it was really a deadly combat; there is not one but what has his clothes pierced with bullets.

"I will ſend you the colours taken from the enemy.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

☞ *Gen. Berthier's letter follows this; he gives a more detailed account of the various actions from the 13th to 18th Nov. Adjutant General Verdeling, aid de camps General Murion and Eliot, were killed; and General Vignolle, Lajne, Verdier Gardanne Bon Robert and Verne wounded—two mortally.—In mentioning the attack on the bridge at Arcole, Gen. Berthier ſays "That the Commander in Chief advanced with his whole ſtaff at the head of the diviſion of Angereau; he reminded our brothers in arms of their being the ſame men that had forced the bridge of Lodi. He ſeemed to perceive a ſentiment of enthuſiaſm and was determined to profit by it. He leaped off his horſe, ſeized a ſtandard rushed forward at the head of the grenadiers, and ran to the head of the bridge crying. "Follow your General!" The column inſtantly moved on and we were at the diſtance of 30 yards from the bridge when the terrible fire of the enemy aſſailed the column, and made it fall back the very moment when the enemy were going to take flight. It was at the ſame inſtant that General Vignolle and Lajne were wounded, and that Muiron, Aid de Camp to the Commander in Chief, was killed. The Commander in Chief and his ſtaff were overwhelmed; the Commander in Chief himſelf was thrown from his horſe into a marſh, from whence under the enemy's fire he extricated himſelf with difficulty; he mounted again, the column rallied and the enemy durſt not come forth from their entrenchments."]*

ENGLISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

From Robert Crauford, Eſq; to Lord Grenville, give a detail of the affairs in Italy, to Nov. 8, and on the Rhine to Nov. 14. Of the former he informs, that the whole Auſtrian army, deſtined to relieve Mantua, and commanded by Field Marſhal ALVINZY, had commenced offenſive operations in Italy, on the 3d Nov. The French army being then at Vicenza. On the 6th Gen. BUONAPARTE, attacked the whole Auſtrian line. "The action" ſays Crauford "began with Gen. Poverra's corps, about ſeven in the morning, and very ſhortly afterwards the enemy alſo advanced againſt Baſſano.—The enemy's attacks, though made with the greateſt impetuoſity, were conſtantly and completely repelled; and night put an end to the affair, without either party having gained or loſt any ground:—But the next morning the French retreated towards Lifera." The Auſtrians croſſed the Brenta the 7th, and Alvigny's whole corps arrived at Caldo Fiero. While the operations were making by the main body of the Auſtrians, Gen. Davidovitch, commanding the Auſtrian right wing, after having made himſelf maſter of Trente (in Tyrol) and taking 1000 priſoners, attacked on the 6th the ſtrong paſs of Caliano, near Roveredo: The ſtrength of the poſition was ſuch, that notwithſtanding his repeated efforts, Gen. D. could not force it on the 6th, but on the following day he renewed his attack.

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"Head-quarters at Schilleken, 2d Brumaire (Nov. 12.)

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"The garriſon of Kehl made a vigorous ſortie to reconnoitre the line of circumvallation of the enemy.

Gen. Deſaix was charged with the attack of the right, Gen. Decaen was in the centre, and Gen. Sice on the left.

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The good conduct of the troops upon this occaſion ought to perſuade the enemy, that if he is determined to attack Kehl, he will not carry it ſo eaſily, as he may have been led to believe.

(Signed) MOREAU."

Private letters tranſmitted to the Directory announce, that General in Chief Moreau was ſlightly wounded in the head with a ball. He has the modeſty not to mention this circumſtance, as probably from a deſire to avoid all appearance of oſtentation.—One of his Aid de-camps had the lower part of his leg carried away.

LONDON, November 22.

On Saturday evening Mr. Ellis, who accompanied Lord Malmeſbury to Paris as his confidential friend, arrived in town with deſpatches from his Lordſhip. He came from Boulogne in the Union packet, by which are alſo received the Paris Gazettes to the 5th inſt. inclusive.

Theſe papers contain the ſequel of Lord Malmeſbury's correſpondence with the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs.—Mr. Ellis is come to London for further inſtructions, and yeſterday went to Mr. Pitt's at Holwood, where he paſſed the day. He will return immediately to Paris.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE *addreſſed by Lord Malmeſbury to the Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs.*

"The underſigned does not heſitate a moment to anſwer the two queſtions which you are charged to propoſe to him on the part of the Executive Directory.

"The memorial preſented this morning by the underſigned propoſes, in expreſs terms on the part of his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain, to compenſate by proportionate reſtitutions, the arrangements which France will have to agree to in order to ſatisfy the juſt claims of the Allies of the King, and to preſerve the political balance of Europe.

"Before this principle is formally approved of, or another propoſed on the part of the Executive Directory, which may equally ſerve as a baſis of the negociation for a general peace, the underſigned cannot be authorized to point out the objects of reciprocal reſtitution.

"As to the proof of the pacific diſpoſitions which his Majeſty the Emperor and King teſtified towards the French government at the opening of the campaign, the underſigned confines himſelf to report the following paſſage from the Note of Baron Degelmann, of the 4th of laſt June:

"The warlike operations ſhall by no means prevent his Imperial Majeſty from being conſtantly diſpoſed to concur, according to any form of negociation which may be adopted by the Belligerent Powers, in the diſcuſſion of ſuch means as may be proper to put a period to the further effuſion of human blood.

"This note was preſented after the armiſtice had been broken off. MALMESBURY."

Paris, 22th November, 1796.

ANSWER of the Miniſter of the Department of Foreign Affairs to the preceding NOTE.

"The underſigned is charged by the Executive Directory to declare to you, in anſwer to your ſecond note of yeſterday, that he has nothing to add to the anſwer which has been addreſſed to you. He is further charged to aſk of you, whether, on every official communication between you and him, it will be neceſſary for you to diſpatch a courier for the purpoſe of receiving ſpecial inſtructions.

CH. LACROIX."

NOTE, *from Lord Malmeſbury in Reply to the Letter from the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, dated the 23d Brumaire, Nov.* 13

The underſigned will not fail to tranſmit to his Court the note which he has juſt received from the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs. He alſo declares, that he ſhall be in the ſituation of expediting couriers to his Court every time that the official communications which ſhall be made to him ſhall require ſpecial inſtructions.

MALMESBURY.

Paris Nov. 13, 1796.

Letter addreſſed to the Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs by Lord Malmeſbury, Envoy of the Britiſh Cabinet.

"The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty requeſts the Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs to inform him, whether he ought to conſider the official Note which he received from him laſt night as the anſwer to that which Lord Malmeſbury delivered yeſterday morning by order of his Court, to the Miniſter of the Department of Foreign Affairs. He deſires this explanation, that he may not retard the departure of his courier to no purpoſe.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Paris 23th November, 1796."

ANSWER of the Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs to the preceding Letter from Lord Malmeſbury.

"The underſigned Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs declares to Lord Malmeſbury, Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, that he is to conſider the official note preſented to him yeſterday, as the anſwer to that which Lord Malmeſbury delivered to him on the morning of the ſame day.

CH. LACROIX.

"The 23d Brumaire, 5th year (13th Nov.")

Second Letter from Lord Malmeſbury to the Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

"Lord Malmeſbury has juſt received the anſwer of the Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs, wherein he declares that the official Note tranſmitted to him yeſterday is to be conſidered as the anſwer to that which Lord Malmeſbury delivered to him on the morning of the ſame day.

"Lord Malmeſbury will this day tranſmit it to his Court.

"Paris, 23th Nov. 1796."

On the above Correſpondence, Perlet's Journal makes the following obſervations:

"There is ſtill, as may be ſeen, the ſame refuſal on the part of our Miniſtry to anſwer the firſt queſtion of the Engliſh Plenipotentiary, "Is the principle of compenſation to be adopted or rejected? and in caſe of rejection, what is to be ſubſtituted for it?"

"We cannot conceive the motive of ſo ſtrange a policy. It ſeems to us, however, that, until a formal explanation has been given upon this general principle, there cannot exiſt a right to demand of Lord Malmeſbury an exact deſignation of the objects of reciprocal compenſation.—We are ſorry to agree, on this ſubject, with the Engliſh note; but this agreement is not a motive for concealing truth. Do not the plaineſt good ſenſe and the moſt natural reaſoning point out, in fact, this conduct? Why do not the Directory make known the motives which induced them to deviate from it ſince it is certain that they have ſome motives? After having exclaimed ſo much againſt the ancient etiquette, and what is called the diplomatic routine, ſhall we, for an affair of form and ulterior reſerve, riſk, at every moment, the breaking off the negociation, and the extinction of the hope of peace? What a fine thing, in a negociation of this ſort, is the conceited trifling of a man, who, becauſe he is juſtly reproached with having uttered nonſenſe, appears reſolved to ſpeak no more! How can the Directory avoid ſeeing, that inſenſibly, and in ſpite of them, we are tending to that point at which nothing will remain for him but to order the departure of the Engliſh agent from France; and that, if the Court of London, as is very poſſible, is inſincere, it can deſire nothing more ardently than thus to place on its own ſide all the appearances of pacific intentions, in order to conciliate the opinion of Europe, to make the war popular, and to raiſe the public ſpirit in England? How can they be ignorant that, by ſuch harſh and inſignificant anſwers as they permit to be given in their name by their Miniſter, they put all the advantage of the negociation on the ſide of Lord Malmeſbury; and that, notwithſtanding the low flatteries of the Redacteur, the public begin to believe, that, although England may not be very eager to conclude a peace, the Directory are more evidently careleſs about it, notwithſtanding the ſad ſituation of our finances, and the diſtreſs of our marine. Why do they not ſay, that the ſkill of Lord Malmeſbury, and the ignorance of our negociator, may equally concur to obtain credit for this dangerous opinion.

"It is with regret we are obliged to publiſh theſe reflections, the diſcloſure of which is, perhaps, not without ſome inconvenience. But all puſillanimous conſiderations ought to vaniſh before the grand intereſt of the country; and hence the Directory perſiſt in giving their confidence to a Miniſter univerſally decried, ſince they are ſcarcely ſurrounded by any other than revolutionary brawlers, who flatter them in order to gnaw in their turns, who deceive them, and who remove with the greateſt care, all thoſe whoſe long experience, important ſervices, talents, and wiſe and reaſonable patriotiſm might be ſo uſeful to them, and ſpare them many faults and regrets, it is neceſſary, to convey to them through the Journals the formidable cry of that public opinion, and that truth which their flatterers ſo induſtriouſly conceal from them, at the riſk of bringing on their ruin, if to them ſhould one day be imputed the continuation of the war, and all its neceſſary miſeries."—*Journal de Perlet.*

It is confidently aſſerted, that Eali Affendi is going to reſide at Paris as Ambaſſador from the Porte.

A Spaniſh ſquadron of 19 ſail of the line and ſeveral frigates is arrived in the port of Toulon.

General Clarke, Chief of the Topographical Department, has been appointed by the Directory, Ambaſſador to the Court of Vienna, for which place he ſet out on the 17th inſt.

November 25.

The Hamburg mail, which became due yeſterday, has not arrived when this paper was put to preſs, nor had Government received any further intelligence from Paris.

Mr. Timms, the meſſenger, ſet out yeſterday, and not before, with deſpatches for Lord Malmeſbury. The, it is generally conſidered, contain the final reſolution of government on the ſubject of the preſent negociation. Mr. Ellis, we underſtand, will have to deliver a verbal meſſage to his Lordſhip.

attack the division which beat Vaubois. I will purſue it into Tyrol, and then wait the ſurrender of Mantua, which cannot hold out a fortnight longer. The artillery has covered itſelf with glory.

"The Generals and officers of the ſtaff diſplayed an unexampled activity and bravery. Twelve of fifteen were killed; it was really a deadly combat; there is not one but what has his clothes pierced with bullets.

"I will ſend you the colours taken from the enemy.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

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Gen. Deſaix had his horſe killed under him, and was ſlightly wounded. Gen. Lacombe had his horſe wounded in two places.

Several officers equally diſtinguiſhed themſelves.—Perion and Queſard, chiefs of brigade of the 106th and 84th were wounded. Meſſiro, chief of battalion of the 10th, was amongſt the foremoſt in forcing the entrenchments.

The good conduct of the troops upon this occaſion ought to perſuade the enemy, that if he is determined to attack Kehl, he will not carry it ſo eaſily, as he may have been led to believe.

(Signed) MOREAU."

Private letters tranſmitted to the Directory announce, that General in Chief Moreau was ſlightly wounded in the head with a ball. He has the modeſty not to mention this circumſtance, as probably from a deſire to avoid all appearance of oſtentation.—One of his Aid de-camps had the lower part of his leg carried away.

LONDON, November 22.

On Saturday evening Mr. Ellis, who accompanied Lord Malmeſbury to Paris as his confidential friend, arrived in town with deſpatches from his Lordſhip. He came from Boulogne in the Union packet, by which are alſo received the Paris Gazettes to the 5th inſt. inclusive.

Theſe papers contain the ſequel of Lord Malmeſbury's correſpondence with the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs.—Mr. Ellis is come to London for further inſtructions, and yeſterday went to Mr. Pitt's at Holwood, where he paſſed the day. He will return immediately to Paris.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE *addreſſed by Lord Malmeſbury to the Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs.*

"The underſigned does not heſitate a moment to anſwer the two queſtions which you are charged to propoſe to him on the part of the Executive Directory.

"The memorial preſented this morning by the underſigned propoſes, in expreſs terms on the part of his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain, to compenſate by proportionate reſtitutions, the arrangements which France will have to agree to in order to ſatisfy the juſt claims of the Allies of the King, and to preſerve the political balance of Europe.

"Before this principle is formally approved of, or another propoſed on the part of the Executive Directory, which may equally ſerve as a baſis of the negociation for a general peace, the underſigned cannot be authorized to point out the objects of reciprocal reſtitution.

"As to the proof of the pacific diſpoſitions which his Majeſty the Emperor and King teſtified towards the French Government at the opening of the campaign, the underſigned confines himſelf to report the following paſſage from the Note of Baron Degelmann, of the 4th of laſt June:

"The warlike operations ſhall by no means prevent his Imperial Majeſty from being conſtantly diſpoſed to concur, according to any form of negociation which may be adopted by the Belligerent Powers, in the diſcuſſion of ſuch means as may be proper to put a period to the further effuſion of human blood.

"This note was preſented after the armiſtice had been broken off. MALMESBURY."

Paris, 12th November, 1796.

ANSWER of the Miniſter of the Department of Foreign Affairs to the preceding NOTE.

"The underſigned is charged by the Executive Directory to declare to you, in anſwer to your ſecond note of yeſterday, that he has nothing to add to the anſwer which has been addreſſed to you. He is further charged to aſk of you, whether, on every official communication between you and him, it will be neceſſary for you to diſpatch a courier for the purpoſe of receiving ſpecial inſtructions.

CH. LACROIX."

Note, *from Lord Malmeſbury in Reply to the Letter from the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, dated the* 23*d Brumaire, Nov.* 13

The underſigned will not fail to tranſmit to his Court the note which he has juſt received from the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs. He alſo declares, that he ſhall be in the ſituation of expediting couriers to his Court every time that the official communications which ſhall be made to him ſhall require ſpecial inſtructions.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 13, 1796.

Letter addreſſed to the Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs by Lord Malmeſbury, Envoy of the Britiſh Cabinet.

"The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty requeſts the Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs to inform him, whether he ought to conſider the official Note which he received from him laſt night as the anſwer to that which Lord Malmeſbury delivered yeſterday morning by order of his Court, to the Miniſter of the Department of Foreign Affairs. He deſires this explanation, that he may not retard the departure of his courier to no purpoſe.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Paris 13th November, 1796."

ANSWER of the Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs, to the preceding Letter from Lord Malmeſbury.

"The underſigned Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs declares to Lord Malmeſbury, Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, that he is to conſider the official note preſented to him yeſterday, as the anſwer to that which Lord Malmeſbury delivered to him on the morning of the ſame day.

CH. LACROIX.

"The 23d Brumaire, 5th year (13th Nov.")

Second Letter from Lord Malmeſbury to the Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

"Lord Malmeſbury has juſt received the anſwer of the Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs, wherein he declares that the official Note tranſmitted to him yeſterday is to be conſidered as the anſwer to that which Lord Malmeſbury delivered to him on the morning of the ſame day.

"Lord Malmeſbury will this day tranſmit it to his Court.

"Paris, 13th Nov. 1796."

On the above Correſpondence, Perlet's Journal makes the following obſervations:

"There is ſtill, as may be ſeen, the ſame refuſal on the part of our Miniſtry to anſwer the firſt queſtion of the Engliſh Plenipotentiary, "Is the principle of compenſation to be adopted or rejected? and in caſe of rejection, what is to be ſubſtituted for it?"

"We cannot conceive the motive of ſo ſtrange a policy. It ſeems to us, however, that, until a formal explanation has been given upon this general principle, there cannot exiſt a right to demand of Lord Malmeſbury an exact deſignation of the objects of reciprocal compenſation.—We are ſorry to agree, on this ſubject, with the Engliſh note; but this agreement is not a motive for concealing truth. Do not the plaineſt good ſenſe and the moſt natural reaſoning point out, in fact, this conduct? Why do not the Directory make known the motives which induced them to deviate from it ſince it is certain that they have ſome motives? After having exclaimed ſo much againſt the ancient etiquette, and what is called the diplomatic routine, ſhall we, for an affair of form and uſeleſs reſerve, riſk, at every moment, the breaking off the negociation, and the extinction of the hope of peace? What a fine thing, in a negociation of this ſort, is the conceited trifling of a man, who, becauſe he is juſtly reproached with having uttered nonſenſe, appears reſolved to ſpeak no more! How can the Directory avoid ſeeing, that inſenſibly, and in ſpite of them, we are tending to that point at which nothing will remain for him but to order the departure of the Engliſh agent from France; and that, if the Court of London, as is very poſſible, is inſincere, it can deſire nothing more ardently than thus to place on its own ſide all the appearances of pacific intentions, in order to conciliate the opinion of Europe, to make the war popular, and to raiſe the public ſpirit in England? How can they be ignorant that, by ſuch harſh and inſignificant anſwers as they permit to be given in their name by their Miniſter, they put all the advantage of the negociation on the ſide of Lord Malmeſbury; and that, notwithſtanding the low flatteries of the Redacteur, the public begin to believe, that, although England may not be very eager to conclude a peace, the Directory are more evidently careleſs about it, notwithſtanding the ſad ſituation of our finances, and the diſtreſs of our marine. Why do they not ſay, that the ſkill of Lord Malmeſbury, and the ignorance of our negociator, may equally concur to obtain credit for this dangerous opinion.

"It is with regret we are obliged to publiſh theſe reflections, the diſcloſure of which is, perhaps, not without ſome inconvenience. But all puſillanimous conſiderations ought to vaniſh before the grand intereſt of the country; and ſince the Directory perſiſt in giving their confidence to a Miniſter univerſally decried, ſince they are ſcarcely ſurrounded by any other than revolutionary brawlers, who flatter them in order to govern in their name, who deceive them, and who remove with the greateſt care, all thoſe whoſe long experience, important ſervices, talents, and wiſe and reaſonable patriotiſm might be ſo uſeful to them, and ſpare them many faults and regrets, it is neceſſary, to convey to them through the Journals the formidable cry of that public opinion, and that truth which their flatterers ſo induſtriouſly conceal from them, at the riſk of bringing on their ruin, if to them ſhould one day be imputed the continuation of the war, and all its neceſſary miſeries."—*Journal de Perlet.*

It is confidently aſſerted, that Zali Affendi is going to reſide at Paris as Ambaſſador from the Porte.

A Spaniſh ſquadron of 19 ſail of the line and ſeveral frigates is arrived in the port of Toulon.

General Clarke, Chief of the Topographical Department, has been appointed by the Directory, Ambaſſador to the Court of Vienna, for which place he ſet out on the 17th inſt.

November 25.

The Hamburg mail, which became due yeſterday, has not arrived when this paper was put to preſs, nor had Government received any further intelligence from Paris.

Mr. Timms, the meſſenger, ſet out yeſterday, and not before, with deſpatches for Lord Malmeſbury. Theſe, it is generally conſidered, contain the final reſolution of government on the ſubject of the preſent negociation.—Mr. Ellis, we underſtand, will have to deliver a verbal meſſage to his Lordſhip.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer stationed at St. Marcou, dated November 19.

"The troops which for some months past had lined the French coast opposite these islands, have marched from thence, being, as I am informed, ordered to reinforce the armies on the Rhine. Even the signal posts which, previous to their encampments, were established along the shore, now appear abandoned; so urgent have been the wants of the French government for men. All the gun boats have returned to England."

By the arrival of the Spanish fleet at Toulon, we are relieved from a late anxiety, lest Admiral Jervis should be blockaded by them at Corsica.

A Flemish paper received yesterday of the date of the 28 h inst. speaks of a considerable commotion having manifested itself in different parts of Belgia, in consequence of some violent proceedings of the French, and which is not a little promoted by the late ill success of the latter on the Rhine. A considerable part of the army of Bournonville, it is said, have been ordered to march to quell the disturbances.

Great apprehensions are entertained at Paris of new insurrections brooding in that capital. In the departments, no day passes without some commotion in one quarter or the other, more particularly in the south.

The Brest armament, which, on this side the water, has been made so much an object of alarm, is spoken of in all the French papers as a very feeble affair, and totally unequal to any purpose of consequence.

Moreover, it appears, that the naval establishment is in a state of entire disorganization, particularly at Brest.

Various accounts have been received by the last Lisbon mail, respecting a reported insurrection in Spain hostile to the French interest, and a war with England.—Certain it is, Lord Bute, who had been for some time expected at Lisbon, on his return to this country, had not arrived when the last accounts came away; and the rumour prevailed that he had not been suffered by the people to depart, for the reasons which have been before given—their determined objections to a war with England.

The French Directory have acceded the proposition for an armistice with the Austrians; but it does not appear to have taken place, except in regard to some out posts.

Nothing decisive on the subject of peace, but it is certain negociations are on foot between the Emperor and the Republic.

Mr. Pitt has proposed a mode of raising resources by subscription—

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 20.

AFTER some private petitions had been read, the House took up the resolution passed in the committee of the whole yesterday, on the subject of further revenue, when, after some observations on the propriety of dividing the resolution, it was agreed to be divided, and the yeas and nays having been called for on the first part, viz. "for laying a direct tax on land with its improvements, including town lots," they were as follow:—Yeas 48—Nays 39

After a considerable debate on the latter part of the resolution, viz. "for laying a direct tax on Slaves with certain exceptions," the question was taken by yeas and nays. Yeas 68; Nays 23.

The main question was then put on the resolution together, and the yeas and nays taken thereupon, when it was carried 49 to 39.

The resolution was then referred to the committee of ways and means to bring in a bill accordingly.

The house went into a committee of the whole on a bill for carrying into effect the laws of the United States in the Tennessee, and after some debate, the committee rose had leave to sit again. Adjourned to Monday.

Tuesday, January 24.

Mr. Malbone presented a petition from the inspectors and guagers, and another from the weighers and measurers of the port of Providence, Rhode-Island, for compensation in addition to their salaries. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Wednesday, January 25.

Mr. Parker, from the committee to inquire into the business of the naval equipments ordered by former acts of Congress, and to report whether any and what farther regulations were necessary, made a report. The whole amount of the expense of the frigates was estimated at 548,437 dollars, exclusive of manning and provisions.—The expense of the gallies was estimated at 80,000 dollars. The annual expenditure, it was supposed, would be 223,874 dollars. The money wanted for completing the frigates was, for that building at Philadelphia, named the *United States*, of 44 guns, 55,950 dollars; for that at Boston, named the *Constitution*, of 44 guns, 96 672 dollars; that at Baltimore named the *Constellation*, of 36 guns, 47,275 dollars. The *United States* it was estimated by the secretary at war would be completed in April, the *Constitution* in July, and the *Constellation* in May.—But the committee were of opinion, owing to the frost, they would not be ready so soon. The committee recommend that the vessels should be finished as soon as possible, and that dollars should be appropriated for the purpose; that there also be a sum appropriated for purchasing a proper scite for a naval yard; and also that provisions should be made for obtaining a sufficiency of Live Oak and Red Cedar for naval purposes. The report was twice read and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

NEW-YORK, February 3.

The extracts which follow, together with the various conjectural accounts of the arrival of General Abercrombie, leaves it no longer dubious.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated 7th January, 1797, received by the schooner Liberty, Captain Crane, arrived at Marcus Hook.

"On the 15th instant arrived at Fort Royal, Sir R. Abercrombie, General Hope, &c. from England, after a passage of 51 days, in the Arethusa frigate, and we learn that 15,000 men may be expected in the course of this month, it is supposed to attack Guadaloupe, although the most profound secrecy is observed at head-quarters.

"Tranquillity is at length restored to the ill fated Islands of St. Vincent's and Grenada, and the insurgents are nearly reduced. The Charibs have all surrendered, and are now in the island of Balliton.

"On the 26th ult. six sail of the line, with some frigates sailed it is supposed to Trinidad, to cut out the Spanish squadron, consisting of five ships of the line."

Postscript of a letter from Jamaica, dated 24th Dec. 1796.

"Gen. Abercrombie and his army are landed at St. Domingo, and were within a few miles of Cape Francois, driving all before them."

A fleet of two hundred sail, lately passed Monte Christie, apparently towards Cape Nicholas Mole, supposed to be the force under General Abercrombie, from England.

BOSTON, February 7.

We are happy to inform the public, from the best authority, that Count Rochambeau, who was sent to France in irons by Santhonax, and the other Directors at St. Domingo, because he would not content to the pillaging system adopted by them, has had his conduct so highly approved by the Directory in France, as to be appointed commander in chief at that island, and goes out under the double commission of general Rimo, and one of the Directory. The most happy change may therefore be expected from this new administration, and our commerce again be free and unmolested.—It is also with pleasure we learn, that those piracies have been totally unauthorized by the government in France: so that restitution is certain, and the just punishment of the perpetrators assured.

In the Senate of the State of Delaware, a Resolution has passed, with only one dissenting voice, to submit to the citizens of the State the propriety of dissolving the Government, and uniting themselves with the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland—as it is judged the State is too small to support the expenses of Government.

This resolution, we learn has since been *unanimously negatived* by the House of Representatives in that State.

NEWPORT, February 14.

Last Thursday a Block Island Boat overset and sunk, in a Flaw of Wind, near that Island, by which unfortunate Circumstance the following Persons, belonging to said Island, were drowned, viz Messrs. John Rose, Gideon Rose, John Willis, and Samuel Wright.

On Wednesday Night last a Barn was intentionally set on Fire at New London, and consumed.

The Mayor of Norwich has offered a Reward of Five Hundred Dollars, for Discovery of the Person or Persons concerned in the late incendiary Attempts to set Fire to that City.

We learn that the Legislature of New York have, with great Unanimity, elected General Schuyler a Senator of the United States in the Place of Col Burr.

The New-York Herald observes, that it is no less singular than true, that a *Company* is established in Pennsylvania, for the Purpose of *encouraging Population*

The Elephant lately brought into this Country, is now in Philadelphia; it is a Female, only three Years old, is six Feet high, and will probably rise to 16 or 17 Feet; she eats 150 Weight a Day, and drinks a Barrel of Water in the Course of 24 Hours. She has drank some Days 30 Bottles of Porter, given her by Spectators, with a Desire to see her Dexterity in drawing the Corks of them with her Proboscis.

Nine Hundred and Eighty eight Sail of Vessels from foreign Ports, and 1678 Coasters, have been entered at the Custom-House in New York, during the last Year; and 920 have cleared at the same Place and in the same Period, for foreign Ports, and 2058 as Coasters.

The Sales of Land belonging to the United States, have given 60,000 Dollars to the Treasury.

Newport, February 6, 1797.

Mr. BARBER,

OBSERVING a piece in your Mercury, of Sept. 20, 1796 (since my return on the first instant) under the signature of *Alexander C. Wylly* I think fit to undeceive the Public.

I happened one day in Mr. Thomas Mumford's shop, where I saw Capt. Samuel Johnson, upon informing him I was going to Charleston, with Capt. Northam, he said there was a boat, that he had the management of, and had agreed with Mr. Gabard, and his brother, to conduct her to Charleston, but that his brother had declined going, and that there was a Solomon Gladding, Mr. Gabard had been speaking to, about going—but he was gone up the river; he said I had better go and see if Mr. Gabard would not allow me something for to go with him, I went and agreed with Mr. Gabard to receive half the sum he had agreed with said Johnson, upon the delivery of the boat at Charleston. Accordingly we fitted the boat, and purchased provisions, for which I paid the one half—in the afternoon of July 21, 1796, Wylly came to my house, wanting a passage to Charleston, saying he had been a voyage to the North-West Coast of America in Capt. Gardner's Sloop, and that he had spent great part of his money; I said if Mr. Gabard was willing, he might go for nothing, only finding his own provisions. He said he had rather not be obligated to do any thing on the passage, and had rather pay; asking the price, I told him Twelve Dollars—to which he agreed—I purchased at Mr. Moore's store Six Dollars worth of provision for him, and sailed for Charleston by the way of New-York, where we arrived on the second day of our departure from Newport; where we was detained by contrary winds and heavy rains, exposed for want of a proper deck—and being unwell by frequent colds, I asked Mr. Gabard if he was willing I should leave the boat, if Mr. Wylly would assist him in working her to Charleston; he answered if I wished to stay he was willing; I therefore told Wylly if he would give me Twenty-four Dollars, he should receive what should be my due at the delivery of the boat at Charleston; he answered he would be glad to accept my proposals, but he had run through what money he had, all to 5 or 6 Dollars; but if Mr. Gabard would lend him the money, he would pay him in Charleston.—Mr. Gabard lent Wylly the money; taking my things out of the boat, I put my chest and bed in Messrs. Greene and Bayley's store, and my Quadrant and Charts at my intended lodgings—in the evening Mr. Wylly and Mr. Gabard came to me at the house of Mr. John Willbour, and asked me to lend them my Quadrant and Charts, which I refused. Wylly, after some discourse, said I did not act a manly part; I thought him ungrateful in using such discourse. After I had given him my part of the provisions on board, and that they could easily get a Quadrant, knowing Mr. Gabard had money sufficient. After some further discourse, they wished me a good night; Wylly saying he would see me again in the morning—Yet went immediately to my said lodgings, and asked for my Quadrant and Charts in my name.—The landlady hesitating, Wylly said was a gentleman, and hoped she did not doubt his being such; upon which she delivered them, and they sailed early in the morning following.—I lodged that night at Mr. Wilbour's, and in the morning, going to my lodgings, was informed of Wylly's trick (*No Ethiopian can change his skin, neither can a Leopard change his spots*). I immediately went in search of the boat, but she was gone. Capt. Haddersone being ready to sail for Georgetown, I sent a letter by him to Messrs. Brown and Coddington, at Charleston, to stop my Quadrant—which was the occasion of Wylly's publication.—He acknowledges he took them without my knowledge;—if he wrote as he says, to open the eyes of an impartial Public, concerning some illicit reports I had circulated at New-York, why did he not write in the New York papers.—It must be with intention to defame me, he cannot be justified in such conduct. Believing I have hitherto fulfilled my engagements, and of which I cheerfully appeal to the impartial Public, shall leave Wylly and his scurrility—only observing Mr. Gabard is not only a Navigator, but a teacher of the Art.

WILLIAM MILLS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Feb. 13.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Lilly, Brown,	Boston
—— George, Lawton,	Dighton
—— Leopard, Waldin,	Providence
—— Betty, Rhodes,	Alexandria
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop George, Lawton,	New-York
—— Lark, Godfrey,	Providence
—— Leopard, Waldin,	Ditto
—— Brandywine, Borden,	Norfolk
—— Nancy, Pearce,	Ditto
—— Harriot, Carr,	Ditto
Schooner President, Lillibridge,	Lanse a Veau
—— Betty, Southwick,	Washington
Brig Orange, Bosworth,	Providence
—— Jane, Lillibridge,	Philadelphia
—— Mary, Davis,	Somerset

Official Notice.

DON JOSEPH WISEMAN, Vice-Consul of His Catholic Majesty for the States of *Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island,* and *Vermont*, Resident in *Newport*—hereby calls on the Merchants within the said States, having Vessels sailing from Time to Time on foreign Voyages—recommending to them to exhibit their Clearances from the Custom-House, in the State from whence the Vessel sails, and a Declaration of the Owner or Owners of said Vessel, and the Cargo on Board, on Oath before some Public Notary, ascertaining the same to be *bona fide* American Property—that they may hereby avoid such Detention and consequent Injury, as the Want of such Papers, officially certified by him in the Spanish Language, may occasion, in Case of their meeting with any of the Ships of War belonging to his Catholic Majesty, while prosecuting such Voyages.

N. B. *The Printers of the different Newspapers in the said States, are requested to insert the above.*

To be Sold by

ETHAN CLARKE,

THE first Quality of GUN-POWDER, by the Cask or smaller Quantity.

Newport, Feb 13, 1797.

To be Chartered or Freighted,

The Sloop GREYHOUND,

Now lying at the LONG-WHARF,

Any Person wanting such a Vessel, for either of the above Purposes, may know the Terms, by applying to

CHRISTOPHER CONGDON.

Newport, Feb. 13, 1797.

ASA SHAW

Takes this Method to inform his old Friends and Customers, that he has just received from Vermont, and has for Sale, at his Store the Upper End of Broad-street,

A LARGE Quantity of Herd's, Red Clover, Burden, and Red Top GRASS SEED, at a reasonable Rate.—Likewise a small Quantity of GARDEN SEEDS, of various Kinds.

Newport, February 13, 1797.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Cask or Pound. Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, February 14th, 1797.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of AMY DAVIS, late of said Newport, Widow, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpose—We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Time.

ELISHA LAWTON, } *Commissioners.*
JONATHAN SIMMONS, }

Those indebted to the above Estate, are desired to make Payment to

STEPHEN HAWKINS, *Administrator.*

Newport, Feb. 6, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Carr's, situate East on Thames-street, South on the Way from Thames street to the Red Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of

DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

☞ *Advertisements omitted will be inserted next Week.*

Extract of a Letter from an Officer stationed at St. Marcou, dated November 19.

"The troops which for some months past had lined the French coast opposite these islands, have marched from thence, being, as I am informed, ordered to reinforce the armies on the Rhine. Even the signal posts which, previous to these encampments, were established along the shore, now appear abandoned; so urgent have been the wants of the French government for men. All the gun boats have returned to England."

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The house went into a committee of the whole on a bill for carrying into effect the laws of the United States in the Tennessee, and after some debate, the committee rose had leave to sit again. Adjourned to Monday.

Tuesday, January 24.

Mr. Malbone presented a petition from the inspectors and guagers, and another from the weighers and measurers of the port of Providence, Rhode-Island, for compensation in addition to their salaries. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Wednesday, January 25.

Mr. Parker, from the committee to inquire into the business of the naval equipments ordered by former acts of Congress, and to report whether any and what farther regulations were necessary, made a report. The whole amount of the expense of the frigates was estimated at 948,437 dollars, exclusive of manning and provisions.—The expense of the gallies was estimated at 80,000 dollars. The annual expenditure, it was supposed, would be 223,174 dollars. The money wanted for completing the frigates was, for that building at Philadelphia, named the *United States*, of 44 guns, 55,350 dollars; for that at Boston, named the *Constitution*, of 44 guns, 96 671 dollars; that at Baltimore named the *Constellation*, of 36 guns, 47,275 dollars. The *United States* it was estimated by the secretary at war would be completed in April, the *Constitution* in July, and the *Constellation* in May.—But the committee were of opinion, owing to the frost, they would not be ready so soon. The committee recommend that the vessels should be finished as soon as possible, and that dollars should be appropriated for the purpose; that there also be a sum appropriated for purchasing a proper scite for a naval yard; and also that provisions should be made for obtaining a sufficiency of Live Oak and Red Cedar for naval purposes. The report was twice read and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

NEW-YORK, February 3.

The extracts which follow, together with the various conjectural accounts of the arrival of General Abercrombie, leaves it no longer dubious.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated 7th January, 1797, received by the schooner Liberty, Captain Crane, arrived at Marcus Hook.

"On the 15th instant arrived at Fort Royal, Sir R. Abercrombie, General Hope, &c. from England, after a passage of 51 days, in the Arethusa frigate, and we learn that 15,000 men may be expected in the course of this month, it is supposed to attack Guadaloupe, although the most profound secrecy is observed at head-quarters.

"Tranquillity is at length restored to the ill fated islands of St. Vincent's and Grenada, and the insurgents are nearly reduced. The Charibs have all surrendered, and are now in the island of Ballifou.

"On the 26th ult. six sail of the line, with some frigates sailed it is supposed to Trinidad, to cut out the Spanish squadron, consisting of five ships of the line."

Postscript of a letter from Jamaica, dated 24th Dec. 1796.

"Gen. Abercrombie and his army are landed at St. Domingo, and were within a few miles of Cape Francois, driving all before them."

A fleet of two hundred sail, lately passed Monte Christie, apparently towards Cape Nichola-Mole, supposed to be the force under General Abercrombie, from England.

BOSTON, February 7.

We are happy to inform the public, from the best authority, that Count Rochambeau, who was sent to France in irons by Sonthonax, and the other Directors at St. Domingo, because he would not consent to the pillaging system adopted by them, has had his conduct so highly approved by the Directory in France, as to be appointed commander in chief at that island, and goes out under the double commission of general ffimo, and one of the Directory. The most happy change may therefore be expected from this new administration, and our commerce again be free and unmolested.—It is also with pleasure we learn, that those piracies have been totally unauthorized by the government in France: so that restitution is certain, and the just punishment of the perpetrators assured.

In the Senate of the State of Delaware, a Resolution has passed, with only one dissenting voice, to submit to the citizens of the State the propriety of dissolving the Government, and uniting themselves with the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland—as it is judged the State is too small to support the expenses of Government.

This resolution, we learn has since been *unanimously negatived* by the House of Representatives in that state.

NEWPORT, February 14.

Last Thursday a Block Island Boat overset and sunk, in a Flaw of Wind, near that Island, by which unfortunate Circumstance the following Persons, belonging to said Island, were drowned, viz. Messrs. John Rose, Gideon Rose, John Willis, and Samuel Wright.

On Wednesday Night last a Barn was intentionally set on Fire at New London, and consumed.

The Mayor of Norwich has offered a Reward of Five Hundred Dollars, for Discovery of the Person or Persons concerned in the late incendiary Attempts to set Fire to that City.

We learn that the Legislature of New York have, with great Unanimity, elected General Schuyler a Senator of the United States in the Place of Col Burr.

The New-York Herald observes, that it is no less singular than true, that a *Company* is established in Pennsylvania, for the Purpose of *encouraging Population*

The Elephant lately brought into this Country, is now in Philadelphia; it is a Female, only three Years old, is six Feet high, and will probably rise to 16 or 17 Feet; she eats 150 Weight a Day, and drinks a Barrel of Water in the Course of 24 Hours. She has drank some Days 30 Bottles of Porter, given her by Spectators, with a Desire to see her Dexterity in drawing the Corks of them with her Proboscis.

Nine Hundred and Eighty eight Sail of Vessels from foreign Ports, and 1678 Coasters, have been entered at the Custom-House in New York, during the last Year; and 920 have cleared at the same Place and in the same Period, for foreign Ports, and 2058 as Coasters.

The Sales of Land belonging to the United States, have given 60,000 Dollars to the Treasury.

Newport, February 6, 1797.

Mr. BARBER,

OBSERVING a piece in your Mercury, of Sept. 20, 1796 (since my return on the first instant) under the signature of *Alexander C. Wylly*. I think fit to undeceive the Public.

I happened one day in Mr. Thomas Mumford's shop, where I saw Capt. Samuel Johnson, upon informing him I was going to Charleston, with Capt. Northam, he said there was a boat, that he had the management of, and had agreed with Mr. Gabard, and his brother, to conduct her to Charleston, but that his brother had declined going, and that there was a Solomon Gladding, Mr. Gabard had been speaking to, about going—but he was gone up the river; he said I had better go and see if Mr. Gabard would not allow me something for to go with him, I went and agreed with Mr. Gabard to receive half the sum he had agreed with said Johnson, upon the delivery of the boat at Charleston. Accordingly we fitted the boat, and purchased provisions, for which I paid the one half—in the afternoon of July 21, 1796, Wylly came to my house, wanting a passage to Charleston, saying he had been a voyage to the North-West Coast of America in Capt. Girdner's Sloop, and that he had spent great part of his money; I said if Mr. Gabard was willing, he might go for nothing, only finding his own provisions. He said he had rather not be obligated to do any thing on the passage, and had rather pay; asking the price, I told him Twelve Dollars—to which he agreed—I purchased at Mr. Moore's store Six Dollars worth of provision for him, and sailed for Charleston by the way of New-York, where we arrived on the second day of our departure from Newport; where we was detained by contrary winds and heavy rains, exposed for want of a proper deck—and being unwell by frequent colds, I asked Mr. Gabard if he was willing I should leave the boat, if Mr. Wylly would assist him in working her to Charleston; he answered if I wished to stay he was willing; I therefore told Wylly if he would give me Twenty-four Dollars, he should receive what should be my due at the delivery of the boat at Charleston; he answered he would be glad to accept my proposals, but he had run through what money he had, all to 5 or 6 Dollars; but if Mr. Gabard would lend him the money, he would pay him in Charleston.—Mr. Gabard lent Wylly the money; taking my things out of the boat, I put my chest and bed in Messrs. Greene and Bayley's store, and my Quadrant and Charts at my intended lodgings—in the evening Mr. Wylly and Mr. Gabard came to me at the house of Mr. John Willbour, and asked me to lend them my Quadrant and Charts, which I refused. Wylly, after some discourse, said I did not act a manly part; I thought him ungrateful in using such discourse. After I had given him my part of the provisions on board, and that they could easily get a Quadrant, knowing Mr. Gabard had money sufficient. After some further discourse, they wished me a good night; Wylly saying he would see me again in the morning—Yet went immediately to my said lodgings, and asked for my Quadrant and Charts in my name.—The landlady hesitating, Wylly said I was a gentleman, and hoped she did not doubt his being such; upon which she delivered them, and they sailed early in the morning following.—I lodged that night at Mr. Wilbour's, and in the morning, going to my lodgings, was informed of Wylly's trick (*No Ethiopian can change his skin, neither can a Leopard change his spots*). I immediately went in search of the boat, but she was gone. Capt. Hadderson being ready to sail for Georgetown, I sent a letter by him to Messrs. Brown and Coddington, at Charleston, to stop my Quadrant—which was the occasion of Wylly's publication.—He acknowledges he took them without my knowledge;—if he wrote as he says, to open the eyes of an impartial Public, concerning some illicit reports I had circulated at New-York, why did he not write in the New York papers.—It must be with intention to defame me, he cannot be justified in such conduct. Believing I have hitherto fulfilled my engagements, and of which I cheerfully appeal to the impartial Public, shall leave Wylly and his scurrility—only observing Mr. Gabard is not only a Navigator, but a teacher of the Art.

WILLIAM MILLS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Feb. 13.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Lilly, Brown,	Boston
—— George, Lawton,	Dighton
—— Lepoard, Waldin.	Providence
—— Betsy, Rhodes,	Alexandria
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop George, Lawton,	New-York
—— Lark, Godfrey,	Providence
—— Leopard, Waldin,	Ditto
—— Brandywine, Borden,	Norfolk
—— Nancy, Pearce,	Ditto
—— Harriot, Carr,	Ditto
Schooner President, Lillibridge,	Lanse a Veau
—— Betsy, Southwick,	Washington
Brig Orange, Bosworth,	Providence
—— Jane, Lillibridge,	Philadelphia
—— Mary, Davis,	Somerset

Official Notice.

DON JOSEPH WISEMAN, Vice-Consul of His Catholic Majesty for the States of *Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island,* and *Vermont*, Resident in *Newport*—hereby calls on the Merchants within the said States, having Vessels sailing from Time to Time on foreign Voyages—recommending to them to exhibit their Clearances from the Custom-House, in the State from whence the Vessel sails, and a Declaration of the Owner or Owners of said Vessel, and the Cargo on Board, on Oath before some Public Notary, ascertaining the same to be *bona fide* American Property—that they may hereby avoid such Detention and consequent Injury, as the Want of such Papers, officially certified by him in the Spanish Language, may occasion, in Case of their meeting with any of the Ships of War belonging to his Catholic Majesty, while prosecuting such Voyages.

N. B. *The Printers of the different Newspapers in the said States, are requested to insert the above.*

To be Sold by

ETHAN CLARKE,

THE first Quality of GUN-POWDER, by the Cask or smaller Quantity.

Newport, Feb. 13, 1797.

To be Chartered or Freighted,

The Sloop GREYHOUND,

Now lying at the LONG-WHARF,

Any Person wanting such a Vessel, for either of the above Purposes, may know the Terms, by applying to

CHRISTOPHER CONGDON.

Newport, Feb. 13, 1797.

ASA SHAW

Takes this Method to inform his old Friends and Customers, that he has just received from Vermont, and has for Sale, at his Store the Upper End of Broad-street,

A LARGE Quantity of Herd's, Red Clover, Burden, and Red Top GRASS SEED, at a reasonable Rate.—Likewise a small Quantity of GARDEN SEEDS, of various Kinds.

Newport, February 13, 1797.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Cask or Pound. Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, February 14th, 1797.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of AMY DAVIS, late of said Newport, Widow, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpose—We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Time.

ELISHA LAWTON, } *Commissioners.*
JONATHAN SIMMONS, }

Those indebted to the above Estate, are desired to make Payment to

STEPHEN HAWKINS, *Administrator.*

Newport, Feb. 6, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Carr's, situate East on Thames-street, South on the Way from Thames-street to the Red Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of

DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

☞ *Advertisements omitted will be inserted next Week.*

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

Mr. RUSSELL,

The following beautiful Simile is perhaps not generally known:—It appeals in glowing language to the hearts of those unfeeling mothers, who, plunged into the stream of fashionable life, spurn at nature's sweetest privilege. By inserting it you will undoubtedly gratify many, and oblige your constant reader. PHILO-NATURÆ.

SO when the mother bending o'er his charms,
Claips her fair nurfling in delighted arms,
Throws the thin 'kerchief from her neck of snow,
And half unveils the pearly orbs below,
With sparkling eye, the blameless plunderer owns
Her soft embraces, and endearing tones,
Seeks the salubrious fount with open lips,
Spreads his inquiring hands, and smiles, and sips,
Connubial fair! whom no fond transport warms,
To lull your infant in maternal arms;
Who bless'd in vain with tumid bosoms, hear
His tender wailings with unfeeling ear;
The soothing kiss, and milky rich deny
To the sweet pouting lip, and gruff-ning eye!
Ah what avails the cradle's damask roof,
The eider bolster, and embroider'd woof!
Oft hears the gilded couch unpitying plains,
And many a tear the tassel'd cushion stains!
No voice so sweet attunes his soul to rest;
So soft no pillow, as his mother's breast!
This charm'd to sweet repose, when twilight hours
Shed their soft influence on celestial bow'rs,
The cherub innocence, with smile divine,
Shuts his sweet wings, and sleeps on beauty's shrine.

FOR SALE, BY
THOMAS HANDY,
At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, by Retailing.

Newport January 30, 1797.

Garden Seeds,

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at* CHARLES DURBAR's *Shop, opposite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat, and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkshire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Batterfea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Selefia Fennel-Root, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early Short top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radish; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parsley; Double Peppergrass; Round Sponge; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; Large Parsnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Bush Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Heard's, Burdett's, and Red top Grass.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

To be Sold, by
THOMAS COTTRELL,
At his Shop in Thames-street,

A NEAT Assortment of DRY GOODS, and a Variety of China, Crockery, and Hard Ware.—Also—a new Boxes of 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass, Soap, Starch, Salt, &c.

Newport January 30, 1797.

TO LET,
And to be entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in North Kingstown, about Three Miles W S W. from Belfil's Mills, containing about 300 Acres.

Also an excellent Meadow LOT in Newport, containing about Four Acres, with a small Pond Pasture of good Water, seldom or ever dry, adjoining to the North End of Newtown, near Mr. Edward Perry's, Butcher.

OLIVER R. WARNER.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to inform the Public, that he has removed his EVENING SCHOOL, to an elegant Chamber, a few Doors East of the Red-Market, between Jos. Gardner, Esq'rs. and the Main street,—Where he continues to teach Young Ladies and Gentlemen the Rules and Practice of VOCAL MUSIC.

Former Experience encourages him to hope, that a generous Public will again Honour him with their Commands. JOSEPH DYRE.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.
Newport Feb 4, 1779.

THE Creditors of SARAH SIMMONS, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Widow, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich on the last Monday of February Instant, to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of her Petition, now pending before the General Assembly, for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

H. SHERBURNE, *D. Sec'ry.*

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finished HOUSE, on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Esq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.—For Terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1796.

Judah and *Levy*

Have for Sale, at their Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. WILLIAM TILLY's *Rope Walk,*

Mould and dipt Candles,
And Soft SOAP of an excellent Quality.

N. B. CASH, and the highest Price, given for rough and try'd TALLOW.

MOSES JUDAH

Has also for Sale, at his House in Thames-Street, next Door to Mr. BENJAMIN CHURCH,

15 Barrels Richmond fine Flour,
40 Ditto Ship Stuff
450 Bushels Swansea Coal,
150 Pieces Hair Ribbon——And,
40 Kegs prime Virginia manufactured Negro-Head Tobacco.

Newport January 30, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
Molick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

Stephen Pierce
HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Peas; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Bohn Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; Large double Pink &c.

Newport, January 23 1797

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, Large Distilleries, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town. For Description, Terms, &c. &c. enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Estate, lying between the Estate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS and the Estate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN; Consisting of Two Dwelling Houses, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water & — For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHANNING, Esq; or the Subscriber, in Second Ro[illegible] THO. C. HAZARD.

Newport August 22, 1796

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Misses MUMFORDS, and nearly opposite the Store of Messieurs GIBBS and CHANNING in Thames-Street, and has just received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,

An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Also very fine second Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport Nov 7 1796.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter; Sherry and Port Wine, per the Pipe; some excellent Smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c. a Quantity of St. Ubes Salt; Pine Timber, Joists, Shingles, and Clapboards, and the best of Virginia Sea-Coal, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames Street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship-Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames-Street.

Likewise—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SCHOONER of 65 Tons—a SLOOP of 60 Tons.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General-Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;
ALSO,
MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Nathan B. Miller
HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter Cask,
Forth RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 2,
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,
A small Invoice of Prices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22

Ethan Clarke,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW Supply of Kitchen Stoves—Franklin Stoves—Cabin, Open Stove, and Close Cast Stoves—also Cabouies, of various Kinds.

He has also for Sale,

Best Holland Gin, Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead, Sherry Wine by the Quarter Cask——Fresh Raisins, Flour, Sugar, German Steel, &c. &c. as usual.

Cheap for Cash, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Island.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by
Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
IRON, assorted,
Russia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETING,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

TIN OVENS,
Of a new Construction, MADE and SOLD, by
Joseph Mumford,
Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* DUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Business, as usual, with Fidelity and Despatch——and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Convenience of these OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

Likewise GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his sincere Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Custom, and wishes a Continuance of the same.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,

A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Rose Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov 28, 1796.

TO be sold, on board the Brig GEORGE, at Capt. Peleg Clarke's Wharf, a Quantity of ONIONS.

Inquire of JOHN CARDOM.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

Mr. RUSSELL,

The following beautiful Simile is perhaps not generally known:—It appeals in glowing language to the hearts of thole unfeeling mothers, who, plunged into the ſtream of faſhionable life ſpurn at nature's ſweeteſt privilege. By inſerting it you will undoubtedly gratify many, and oblige your conſtant reader. PHILO-NATURÆ.

SO when the mother bending o'er his charms,
Claſps her fair nurſling in delighted arms,
Throws the thin 'kerchief from her neck of ſnow,
And half unveils the pearly orbs below,
With ſparkling eye, the blameleſs plunderer owns
Her ſoft embraces, and endearing tones,
Seeks the ſalubrious fount with open lips,
Spreads his inquiring hands, and ſmiles, and ſips,
Connubial fair! whom no fond tranſport warms,
To lull your infant in maternal arms;
Who bleſs'd in vain with tumid boſoms, hear
His tender wailings with unfeeling ear;
The ſoothing kiſs, and milky rill deny
To the ſweet pouting lip, and griſf'ning eye!
Ah what avails the cradle's damaſk roof,
The elder boſſier, and embroider'd woof!
Oft hears the gilded couch unpitying plains,
And many a tear the taſſel'd cuſhion ſtains!
No voice ſo ſweet attunes his ſoul to reſt;
So ſoft no pillow, as his mother's breaſt!
Thus charm'd to ſweet repoſe, when twilight hours
Shed their ſoft influence on celeſtial bow'rs,
The cherub innocence, with ſmile divine,
Shuts his ſweet wings, and ſleeps on beauty's ſhrine.

FOR SALE, BY
THOMAS HANDY,
At the Sugar Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

Garden Seeds,

Juſt imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at* CHARLES DUNBAR's *Shop, oppoſite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat, and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkſhire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Batterſea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Seliſia Tennis-Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early ſhort top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radiſh; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parſley; Double Peppergraſs; Round Spinage; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; Large Parſnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Buſh Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Heard's, Burden's, and Red top Graſs.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

To be Sold, by
THOMAS COTTRELL,
At his Shop in Thames ſtreet,

A NEAT Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and a Variety of China, Crockery, and Hard Ware.—Alſo—a few Boxes of 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs, Soap, Starch, Salt, &c.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

TO LET,
And to be entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in North Kingſtown, about Three Miles W. S. W. from Boſſell's Mills, containing about 300 Acres.

Alſo an excellent Meadow LOT in Newport, containing about Four Acres, with a ſmall Pond therein of good Water, ſeldom or ever dry, adjoining to the North End of Newtown, near Mr. Edward Perry's, Butcher.

OLIVER R. WARNER.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

THE Subſcriber takes this Method to inform the Public, that he has removed his EVENING SCHOOL, to an elegant Chamber, a few Doors Eaſt of the Red-Market, between John Gardner, Eſq'rs. and the Main ſtreet,—Where he continues to teach Young Ladies and Gentlemen the Rules and Practice of VOCAL MUSIC.

Former Experience encourages him to hope, that a generous Public will again Honour him with their Commands. JOSEPH DYRE.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.
Newport Feb. 4, 1779.

THE Creditors of SARAH SIMMONS, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Widow, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich on the laſt Monday of February Inſtant, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of her Petition, now pending before the General Aſſembly, for the Benefit of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

H. SHERBURNE, *D. Sec'ry.*

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finiſhed HOUSE, on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Eſq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.—For Terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1796.

Judah and *Levy*

Have for Sale, at their Manufactory on the Hill, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM TILLY's *Rope Walk,*

Mould and dipt Candles,
And Soft SOAP of an excellent Quality.

N. B. CASH, and the higheſt Price, given for rough and try'd TALLOW.

MOSES JUDAH

Has alſo for Sale, at his Houſe in Thames-Street, next Door to Mr. BENJAMIN CHURCH,

15 Barrels Richmond fine Flour,
40 Ditto Ship Stuff
450 Buſhels Swanſ's Coal,
150 Pieces Hair Ribbon—And,
40 Kegs prime Virginia manufactured Negro-Head Tobacco.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

Stephen Pierce
HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

Juſt Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A ſmall Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Peaſe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radiſh; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; Large double Pink, &c.

Newport, January 23 1797

Valuable real Eſtate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houſes, Store-Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town.—For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Eſtate, lying between the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS and the Eſtate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN:—Conſiſting of Two Dwelling Houſes, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.—For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; or the Subſcriber, in South-Kingſtown. THO. C. HAZARD.

Newport, Auguſt 22, 1796.

ROBERT LAWTON

Reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Cuſtomers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the Houſe lately improved by the Miſs MUMFORDS, and nearly oppoſite the Store of Meſſieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames ſtreet, and has juſt received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon, by Wholeſale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,

An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Alſo very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport Nov. 7 1796.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter; Sherry and Port Wine, per the Pipe; ſome excellent ſmok'd Herring, Dry Baſs, &c. a Quantity of St. Ubes Salt; Pine Timber, Joiſts, Shingles, and Clapboards, and the beſt of Virginia Sea-Coal, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames ſtreet,

Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship-Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames-Street.

Likewiſe—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SCHOONER of 65 Tons—a SLOOP of 60 Tons.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General-Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;
ALSO,
MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholeſale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Nathan B. Miller
HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Caſks, 1ſt and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter Caſk,
Freſh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 2,
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,
A ſmall Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22

Ethan Clarke,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW Supply of Kitchen Stoves—Franklin Stoves—Cabin, Open Stove, and Cloſe Caſt Stoves—alſo Cabouſes, of various Kinds.

He has alſo for Sale,

Beſt Holland Gin, Brandy, Weſt-India and New-England Rum and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead, Sherry Wine by the Quarter Caſk—Freſh Raiſins, Flour, Sugar, German Steel, &c. &c. as uſual.

Cheap for Caſh, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Iſland.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by
Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
IRON, aſſorted,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETING,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

TIN OVENS,
Of a new Conſtruction, MADE and SOLD, by
Joſeph Mumford,
Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly oppoſite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Buſineſs, as uſual, with Fidelity and Deſpatch—and will ſell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Conveniency of theſe OVENS in roaſting Meat—or Cookery of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cocking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins.

Likewiſe GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their Cuſtom, and wiſhes a Continuance of the ſame.

Juſt Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,

A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey,
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.

Newport, Nov 28, 1796.

TO be ſold, on board the Brig GEORGE, at Capt. Peleg Clarke's Wharf, a Quantity of ONIONS.

Inquire of JOHN CAHOON.